



## ITGA2B gene

integrin subunit alpha 2b

### Normal Function

The *ITGA2B* gene provides instructions for making one part, the alphaIIb subunit, of a receptor complex called integrin alphaIIb/beta3 ( $\alpha$ IIb $\beta$ 3), which is found on the surface of small cell fragments called platelets. Platelets circulate in blood and are an essential component of blood clots. The alphaIIb subunit attaches (binds) to the beta3 subunit, which is produced from the *ITGB3* gene, to form integrin  $\alpha$ IIb $\beta$ 3. It is estimated that 80,000 to 100,000 copies of integrin  $\alpha$ IIb $\beta$ 3 are present on the surface of each platelet.

During clot formation, integrin  $\alpha$ IIb $\beta$ 3 binds to a protein called fibrinogen. Attachment of integrin  $\alpha$ IIb $\beta$ 3 from adjacent platelets to the same fibrinogen protein helps platelets cluster together (platelet cohesion) to form a blood clot. Blood clots protect the body after injury by sealing off damaged blood vessels and preventing further blood loss.

Integrin  $\alpha$ IIb $\beta$ 3 can also bind other proteins on platelets and in blood as well as proteins within the intricate lattice that forms in the space between cells (extracellular matrix) to ensure proper clot formation and promote wound healing.

### Health Conditions Related to Genetic Changes

#### Glanzmann thrombasthenia

At least 200 mutations in the *ITGA2B* gene have been found to cause Glanzmann thrombasthenia, which is a rare bleeding disorder. The mutations that cause this disorder occur in both copies of the gene in each cell and impair the production or activity of the alphaIIb subunit, which disrupts the formation of functional integrin  $\alpha$ IIb $\beta$ 3. A shortage (deficiency) of functional integrin  $\alpha$ IIb $\beta$ 3 prevents sufficient binding of fibrinogen or other proteins, impairing the formation of blood clots. A lack of platelet cohesion leads to prolonged or spontaneous bleeding episodes experienced by people with Glanzmann thrombasthenia.

#### other disorders

Mutations in the *ITGA2B* gene can also cause another rare bleeding disorder called platelet-type bleeding disorder 16. People with this disorder have signs and symptoms similar to Glanzmann thrombasthenia (described above), including frequent nosebleeds (epistaxis), bleeding from the gums, or red or purple spots on

the skin caused by bleeding underneath the skin (petechiae), but the episodes are typically milder.

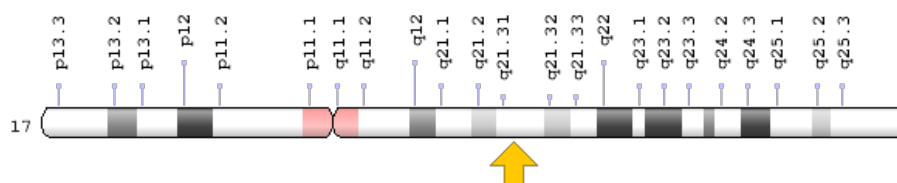
Unlike Glanzmann thrombasthenia, this disorder results from a mutation in only one copy of the *ITGA2B* gene in each cell, and the mutations result in the formation of some integrin  $\alpha\text{IIb}\beta_3$  that is abnormally turned on (active), even when no clot is being formed. This abnormally active protein is unable to reach the surface of the platelet where it is needed to bind to other platelets during clot formation. The overactive integrin  $\alpha\text{IIb}\beta_3$  binds inappropriately to clotting proteins within the cell during the formation of platelets, causing the platelets to become misshapen and large. The abnormally shaped platelets have a shortened lifespan, so platelet numbers are often reduced, which impairs clot formation. (The combination of reduced numbers of enlarged platelets is referred to as macrothrombocytopenia.)

Because the mutation that causes this disorder affects only one copy of the *ITGA2B* gene, some normal integrin is formed and normal platelets produced, which accounts for the mild signs and symptoms in affected individuals.

### Chromosomal Location

Cytogenetic Location: 17q21.31, which is the long (q) arm of chromosome 17 at position 21.31

Molecular Location: base pairs 44,372,181 to 44,389,601 on chromosome 17 (Homo sapiens Annotation Release 108, GRCh38.p7) (NCBI)



Credit: Genome Decoration Page/NCBI

### Other Names for This Gene

- $\alpha\text{IIb}\beta_3$  protein
- CD41
- CD41B
- GP2B
- GPIIb

- integrin alpha 2b
- integrin alpha-IIb preproprotein
- integrin, alpha-2B
- integrin, alpha 2b (platelet glycoprotein IIb of IIb/IIIa complex, antigen CD41)
- platelet fibrinogen receptor, alpha subunit
- platelet glycoprotein IIb
- platelet membrane glycoprotein IIb

## **Additional Information & Resources**

### Educational Resources

- Madame Curie Bioscience Database: Integrins: An Overview of Structural and Functional Aspects  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK6259/>
- Molecular Biology of the Cell (fourth edition, 2002): Integrins Are Transmembrane Heterodimers  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK26867/#A3592>

### Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28%28ITGA2B%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28platelet+glycoprotein+IIb%5BTIAB%5D%29%29+AND+%28%28Genes%5BMH%5D%29+OR+%28Genetic+Phenomena%5BMH%5D%29%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+1800+days%22%5Bdp%5D>

### OMIM

- BLEEDING DISORDER, PLATELET-TYPE, 16  
<http://omim.org/entry/187800>
- INTEGRIN, ALPHA-2B  
<http://omim.org/entry/607759>

### Research Resources

- Atlas of Genetics and Cytogenetics in Oncology and Haematology  
[http://atlasgeneticsoncology.org/Genes/GC\\_ITGA2B.html](http://atlasgeneticsoncology.org/Genes/GC_ITGA2B.html)
- ClinVar  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/clinvar?term=ITGA2B%5Bgene%5D>
- HGNC Gene Family: CD molecules  
<http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/genefamilies/set/471>

- HGNC Gene Family: Integrin alpha subunits  
<http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/genefamilies/set/1160>
- HGNC Gene Family: Protein phosphatase 1 regulatory subunits  
<http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/genefamilies/set/694>
- HGNC Gene Symbol Report  
[http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene\\_symbol\\_report?q=data/hgnc\\_data.php&hgnc\\_id=6138](http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene_symbol_report?q=data/hgnc_data.php&hgnc_id=6138)
- Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai: ITGA2B Gene Mutation Database  
<http://sinaicentral.mssm.edu/intranet/research/glanzmann/listmutations?mut=GPIIb>
- NCBI Gene  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/3674>
- UniProt  
<http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08514>

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